

# FRENCH AVIATORS BRAVING TERRIFIC FIRE BOMBARD GERMANS AT LAON

THE FIGHTING YESTERDAY CONSISTED MOSTLY OF ARTILLERY DUELS, WHERE THREE GERMAN BATTALIONS WERE REPULSED BY THE BRITISH FORCES. GERMANS BLOW UP OWN TRENCHES IN ENDEAVOR TO DESTROY THOSE OF THE ENEMY.

## GERMAN LOSSES ESTIMATED

ACCORDING TO THE FRENCH ARMY BULLETIN THE GERMANS HAVE LOST TWO MILLION MEN, KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED, UP TO JANUARY THE FIRST.

Paris, Jan. 30.—French aviators, braving the terrific German fire, bombarded the headquarters of General Von Heeringen, commander of the German center at Laon, northeast of Soissons. Severe damage was inflicted on the German works at Laon, La Fere, Crepy and Coucy.

A French army bulletin estimates the Germans lost two million in killed, wounded and captured up to January 1st.

The fighting Friday was mostly artillery duels. Near Guinechy, in the vicinity of La Bassée, three German battalions attacking the British were repulsed with heavy losses. Near Filly, in the Woerthe region, the Germans blew up their own trenches, attempting to destroy those of the French.

The Turkish army in Persia has evacuated Tabriz, fleeing toward Maragha. The Russians are reported to have occupied Tabriz, and are pursuing the Turks.

The following communication was issued last evening:

"At the east of Soissons the Germans have made two attempts to cross the Aisne—one at the Mill of the Rocks and the other at the head of the bridge which is held by our troops, to the north of the bridge of Venizel. These two attacks were repulsed.

"During the night of January 28th, Dunkirk was bombarded by German aviators, who caused some insignificant losses, but killed or wounded only a few persons.

"Between 11 o'clock the night of January 28th and 2 o'clock in the morning of January 29th, two of our aviators launched numerous bombs on the enemy's works in the region of Laon, La Fere and Soissons. On the morning of the 29th a German aeroplane was brought down east of Gerberviller. Its pilot and mechanic, a German officer and substitute officer, were made prisoners.

"The day of January 28 saw nothing more than local engagements which resulted favorably for us. In Belgium, in the vicinity of Nieuport, our infantry secured a footing on Grande Dune, a locality which was mentioned in the communication of January 17. A German aeroplane was brought down by our artillery fire.

"In the section of Ypres, Lene and Arras there were yesterday artillery engagements which at times became fairly violent. Several infantry attacks were undertaken, but at once driven back by our fire. In the section of Soissons, Craonne and Rheims there is nothing to report. Between Rheims and the Argonne yesterday saw artillery engagements, but not of great intensity.

"It has been confirmed that the German attack repulsed by us on the night of January 28-29 at Fontaine Madene cost the Germans dearly.

"On the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges yesterday was quiet. In the Vosges there were artillery engagements, our artillery at several points silencing the fire of German batteries and machine gun detachments.

"We have everywhere consolidated the positions occupied by us January 27th."

## ARCADIA MILITARY ORGANIZATION HOLDS ELECTION.

Last night at the Moose hall about seventy of the enrolled eighty applications for membership in the Arcadia military company held their first meeting and elected the following officers:

D. M. Barco, captain.

Frank Rauls, Jr., first lieutenant.

Louis Morgan, second lieutenant.

The list of officers and members will be forwarded to the governor for his approval, and when the adjutant general gives his approval the company will be mustered in and the officers given their commissions, the company named, numbered and assigned to some regiment of the Florida National Guard, and then Arcadia will have something else to be proud of—an up to date company of state militia.

## THREE MILLION STARVING IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

Rotterdam, Jan. 29.—Three million are starving in western Russian Poland according to the American Red Cross reports. The situation is worse than in Belgium, and relief is bitterly needed.

# SENATE HELD ALL NIGHT SESSION FOR SHIP BILL

DEMOCRATS FIRM IN URGING BILL. MINORITY IS HOPELESS, BUT STILL STUBBORN IN OPPOSING EVERY RESISTANCE TO ITS PASSAGE.

Washington, Jan. 30.—(1:30 p. m.)—The senate has been in continuous session twenty-six hours, and there is no sign of any cessation of the ship bill filibuster on the floor. Senator Sutherland is now speaking.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The republican filibuster in the senate against the ship purchase bill dragged through last night and continued today. Senator Smoot, of Utah, took the floor at 9:30 last night and yielded to Senator Sutherland, of Utah, at 9:25 this morning, speaking almost eleven and a half hours. Many senators slept on long leather couches around the chamber or in the cloak rooms within reach of a quorum was called for.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Determined to crush republican opposition and end the long fight over the government ship purchase bill, the democrats held the senate in session until a late hour yesterday morning, with the avowed purpose of forcing a final vote before recess or adjournment.

How long the minority could hold off the vote no one would predict, but even the most optimistic democrats admitted the session might last until tonight. Others thought it more likely to continue three or four days.

Senator Smoot was speaking at midnight, and had intimated that he would hold the floor as long as his strength would permit. The democrats, by a series of parliamentary maneuvers, had succeeded, over vigorous republican objection, in putting the ship bill squarely before the senate, on a motion by Senator Fletcher to put the administrative substitute for the original bill on the calendar for immediate passage.

The sergeant at arms and his deputies were scouring the capital for members at midnight.

"We have the bill before the senate," said Senator Kern later, "and we propose to continue the session until it comes to a vote. Of course I will not say there will not be another recess, but I doubt it. There may be some amendments offered. I have just heard that Senator LaFollette wishes to offer an amendment with relation to the permanency of the government board organization and operation. It is possible that some amendments may be allowed, but I prefer a continuous session until this bill is passed.

When Senator Smoot was talking Senator LaFollette was busily engaged with democrats in their cloak room and on the floor. He said he believed the bill would be passed.

Senators Smoot, Brandegee, Oliver and others, tried to block the session by calls for a quorum, appeals from the rulings of the chair, and many other parliamentary actions. Senator Kern finally made out writs for absentees, and the officers went out to search for members.

Earlier in the day four amendments by Senator Gallinger were quickly laid on the table. The maneuver left the bill at midnight squarely before the body, and Senators Lodge and Smith, of Michigan, appeared at a late hour laden with papers, and apparently ready to relieve Senator Smoot and continue the battle of words through out the night, if necessary.

At 1 o'clock Senator Smoot had been talking three hours and a half, and showed no signs of concluding. Half a dozen senators were on the floor, some dozing in their chairs. Each couch in the cloak rooms had its occupant. Senator Fletcher, in charge of the bill, was stretched out at his desk and had slept peacefully during quite a portion of Senator Smoot's remarks.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, who had been figuring at his desk, interrupted Senator Smoot to ask:

"Has the senator calculated the amount of money his speech is costing the American people?"

Senator Williams then said the speeches made by republican senators during their fight against the shipping bill had cost more than \$300,000 in printing bills and stenographers' fees.

Senator Burton's speech, which lasted more than thirteen hours, had cost \$250,000 he said; that of Senator Lodge \$150,000, that of Senator Gallinger \$200,000, and that of Senator Smoot up to midnight \$40,000.

## SERBS REINFORCED.

London, Jan. 26.—An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Serbian army has been reinforced by a force of Cossacks. Considerable quantities of supplies have also been sent to Serbia from Russia.

## PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES KAISER ON BIRTHDAY.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The president today sent a congratulatory telegram to the kaiser on his 56th birthday.

## PRESIDENT VETOES THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Washington, Jan. 29.—President Wilson vetoed the immigration bill yesterday because of the literacy test for admission of aliens. His message was referred to the immigration committee, whose chairman, Representative Burnett, will move next Thursday that the bill be passed over the veto.

Much informal discussion of the bill followed receipt of the veto, and there were many who believed that the two-thirds majority would not be forthcoming. President Cleveland and President Taft vetoed such bills, and both times they failed of passage.

In his veto message President Wilson told the house, which originated the bill, that he had no pride of opinion on the question, and that he was not "foolish enough to profess to know the wishes and ideals of America better than the body of her chosen representatives know them."

He asked, however, whether the bill rested "upon the conscious and universal assent and desire of the American people," and pointed out that no political party ever had "avowed a policy of restriction in this fundamental matter, gone to the country on it, and been commissioned to control its legislation."

Senate leaders insisted there would be no trouble in passing the bill in the upper house. That was done in the Taft administration, but the lower house failed to muster a two-thirds majority.

President Wilson's message delivered to the house was as follows:

"It is with unaffected regret that I find myself constrained by clear conviction to return this bill without my signature.

"Not only do I feel it to be a serious matter to exercise the power of veto in any case, because it involves opposing the single judgment of the president to the judgment of a majority of both houses of the congress, a step which no man who realizes his own liability to error can take without great hesitation, but also because this particular bill is in many important respects admirable, well conceived and desirable.

"Its enactment into law would undoubtedly enhance the efficiency and improve the methods of handling the important branch of the public service to which it relates. But candor and a sense of duty with regard to the responsibility so clearly imposed upon me by the constitution in matters of legislation, leave me no choice but to dissent.

"In two particulars of vital consequence this bill embodies a radical departure from the traditional and long established policy of this country, a policy in which our people have conceived the very character of our government to be expressed, the very mission and spirit of the nation in respect of its relations to the peoples of the world outside their borders.

It seeks to all but close entirely the gates of asylum which have always been open to those who could find nowhere else the right and opportunity of constitutional agitation for what they conceived to be the natural and inalienable rights of men; and it excludes those to whom the opportunities of elementary education have been denied, without regard to their character, their purposes, or their natural capacity.

"Restrictions like these adopted earlier in our history as a nation, would very materially have altered the course and cooled the humane ardors of our politics. The right of political asylum has brought to this country many a man of noble character and elevated purpose who was marked as an outlaw in his own less fortunate land, and who has yet become an ornament to our citizenship and to our public councils.

"The children and the compatriots of these illustrious Americans must stand amazed to see the representatives of their nation now resolved in the fulness of our national strength and at the maturity of our great institution to risk turning such men back from our shores without test of quality or purpose. It is difficult for me to believe that the full effect of this feature of the bill was realized when it was framed and adopted, and it is impossible for me to assent to it in the form in which it is here cast.

"The literacy test and the tests and restrictions which accompany it, constitutes an even more radical change in the policy of the nation. Hitherto we have generously kept our doors open to all who were not unfitted by reason of disease or incapacity for self support or such personal records and antecedents as were likely to make them a menace to our peace and order, or to the wholesome and essential relationships of life. In this bill it is proposed to turn away from tests of character and quality and to impose tests which exclude and restrict; for the new tests here embodied are not tests of opportunity. Those who come seeking opportunity are not to be admitted unless they have already one of the chief opportunities they seek—the opportunity of education. The object of such provisions is restriction, not selection.

"If the people of this country have made up their minds to limit the number of immigrants by arbitrary tests and so reverse the policy of all the generations of Americans that have gone before them, it is their right to do so. I am their servant, and have no license to stand in their way. But I do not believe that they have. I respectfully submit that no one can quote their mandate to that effect. Has any political party ever avowed a policy of restriction in this fundamental matter, gone to the country on it, and been commissioned to control its legislation? Does this bill rest upon the conscious and universal assent and desire of the American people? I doubt it. It is because I doubt it that I make bold to dissent from it. I am willing to abide by the verdict, but not until it has been rendered. Let the platforms of parties speak out upon their policy and the people pronounce their wish. The matter is too fundamental to be settled otherwise.

"I have no pride of opinion on this question. I am not foolish enough to

profess to know the wishes and the ideals of America better than the body of her chosen representatives know them. I only want instructions direct from those whose fortunes with ours and all men's are involved."

Other business in the house was suspended while the president's veto message was read. It evoked applause on the democratic side and from some republicans.

"At the proper time," said Representative Burness, "I shall move a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill passed the house, and that it be passed over the president's veto."

The message was referred to the immigration committee, from which Chairman Burnett said he would ask to have a report to the house one week from Thursday. The veto will not come before the senate until it has been acted on in the house.

## UNION SCHOOL ON JOSHUA CREEK, ENTERTAINS.

Friday afternoon was very much enjoyed by the patrons and visitors of the union school on Joshua Creek. Miss Maupin, the capable and enthusiastic teacher, followed songs and recitations by the pupils, followed by afternoon tea, served by Misses Edna Lula McClenthian, Mary Bonbright, Lucile Revills and Nellie McClenthian. Invitations had previously been given, and the children served with dignity and neatness. Mrs. Scoss said a few words of appreciation in behalf of the patrons.

## REPORT ON COTTON GINNED.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The government census report is 14,907,942 bales of cotton ginned to January 16th, as against 13,582,036 last year.

## THREE MEN HOLD UP PAWN SHOP AND SECURE

New York, Jan. 30.—With three men held up the pawn shop of Adolph Stern, Third avenue today, taking from the vaults three suit cases full of jewelry, mostly diamonds, and escaped in an automobile. The police say the loot valued at \$50,000.

## AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE BOMBARDS CETTINJE.

Cettinje, Jan. 28.—An Austrian aeroplane dropped six bombs on Cetinje today, killing three women and injuring ten civilians. The Austro-war ships resumed the bombardment of the Montenegrin coast, but it was practically ineffective.

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